

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XIV.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894

NUMBER 8.

CONDITION OF BANKS

Annual Report of the Comptroller of Currency.

DETAILS OF THE YEAR'S DOINGS.

But Fifty New Banks Were Organized During the Past Year, the Smallest Number Since 1879—The Changes Recommended to Be Made in Our Present National Banking Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of currency, submitted to congress, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organized, with a capital stock of \$5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital in any one year since 1879. Of these new banks 27 are in the northern and eastern states, 10 in the southern states and 13 in the western or trans-Mississippi division.

On Oct. 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3,756, with an authorized capital stock of \$672,671,265 represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock owned by 287,892 shareholders.

On Oct. 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were \$3,473,922,056, of which their loans and discounts amounted to \$2,007,122,191, and money of all kinds in bank \$422,428,192. Of their liabilities \$1,728,418,819 represented individual deposits, \$334,121,082 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding.

The total circulation of national banks on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to \$207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of \$1,741,563, and a gross decrease of \$8,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds. During the year 1879 banks with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,475,000 passed out of the system by the voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one, including two which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of \$2,770,000, became insolvent, and were placed in charge of receivers.

The feature of the comptroller's report is his discussion of the currency question, and the defects which are said to exist in the note issuing powers vested in national banks. On this subject he says: "No section of the law should be disturbed which can not be materially improved upon and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work out better results than flow from the existing order of things. From the present law it must be conceded it has been successful in every material feature, excepting in the matter of bank note issue, and here the failure has been but a partial one. The notes issued by the banks under governmental supervision have been uniform in appearance, and under any and all circumstances of the full face value which they purport to carry. They have possessed the first requisite of a good bank note issue—immediate convertibility in coin upon presentation.

"It is probable that there could be no better plan for simply insuring the note holder against loss than the present requirement of a deposit of bonds to secure a bank's circulation, but it is equally certain, however, that a method could be devised, not less safe in this respect and in addition thereto possessing that which is essential and is now wholly wanting—elasticity of issue. The complaint, therefore, made against the present system is that, lacking in elasticity of issue, it fails to meet as fully as it ought the varying wants of the country's trade and commerce. This defect must attach to every scheme for a currency issued by the banks against a deposit of bonds, the market value of which fluctuates while the percentage of issue, less than the value of the bonds granted the banks, remains unchanged. It must also be wanting in such a method because of the delay in the face of a pressing need, occasioned by a tight money market or other reasons, in securing and depositing the bonds required and taking out the circulation thereon.

"But, serious as this fault, and retarding as it is to the business interests of the country, any attempt to remedy it, which should lose sight of or in any wise make less certain the present unquestioned credit and convertibility of the bank issues of the country, could not be justified. It is a duty of governments to see that the currency which circulates among the people shall always be of the very highest character, the soundness of which should never be a subject of inquiry. For 30 years the American people have had such a currency, and having seen the value of it both here and abroad they will not be content to have any innovation made unless such new departure insures not only equal but better results.

"It is respectfully suggested that not only as good but better results would be attained, if the present bank act were amended by repealing the provision thereof requiring each bank as a prerequisite to entering the system and issuing bank note currency to deposit government bonds. In lieu of such provisions should be substituted one permitting the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets to an amount equal to at least 50 per cent of their unimpaired capital."

The comptroller follows this suggestion with the further one for the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent of the total of such outstanding

circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks, on which it shall have a first and paramount lien, and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

The comptroller says: "Whatever changes, if any, it would be necessary to make in the present system relating to current redemption of bank notes and the government's position toward the same and kindred matters, it is not necessary to set forth. If the recommendations here made, together with that which will follow, should receive consideration at the hands of congress, a bill drawn after careful study and investigation of the whole subject would necessarily embody all the details incident to a change from a bond to a safety fund security as a basis for bank circulation."

The comptroller then cites such proof and gives such statistics as seem to him to make the plan suggested a perfectly safe one to enter upon. He says: "The changes thus outlined will upon investigation, it is believed, prove to be safe in affording complete security to the note holder and give to the business interests of the country a bank note issue responsive to their needs."

Continuing, the comptroller says: "The profit upon the issue of circulation to the banks by such change would be so augmented that it is giving to them a franchise, for which it is suggested they should be called upon to make proper return to the general government. This return should not, however, be of such a character as to defeat the ends sought in the privilege given. The currency redemption of the legal tender issues, and the treasury issues under the act of 1890, and the reissuing instead of cancellation of the same, must always create distrust of the government's credit abroad, and it will so long as the laws now upon the statute book remain unchanged.

"The general government ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people. No government has ever yet successfully engaged in so doing, and the experience of the government of the United States has proven no exception to the rule. The general cost of loss entailed upon the government, and the repeated periods of uncertainty as to the government credit and the stability of our monetary system have been so great as to make the legal tender and treasury issues of 1890 one of the extraordinary burdens placed upon the people.

"These issues ought to be redeemed and cancelled, and the government thus enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is poorly equipped. The intention of those who first authorized the legal tender issues was that it should so retire at the earliest practicable moment. The first congressional enactment signed by President Grant after his inauguration as chief executive was one reasserting the determination of the government to preserve unquestioned the public faith, and the closing clause of it was: 'And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin.'

In the light of the present condition of the government's finances, the comptroller continues: "That which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the treasury can not now be undertaken, and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business, unless a means is devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel them. The ultimate redemption of coin, of course, must all be upon the government, but the embarrassment does not arise from their ultimate, but from their current redemption.

"It is therefore suggested that if congress shall repeal the provisions of the present act, requiring the national banks to make a deposit of government bonds in order to secure circulating notes, and substitute therefor a provision giving them instead the right to issue the same against their assets, it incorporates therein, and as a part thereof, that as a prerequisite to so doing the banks be compelled to deposit with the treasurer of the United States legal tender issues or issues under the act of 1890 equal in amount to the difference between the percentage of their capital stock of issues granted against their assets and the total of such capital stock.

"The deposits thus made ought to remain with the treasurer until the bank ceased, either through voluntary or involuntary liquidation to do business, and in either case the government ought to then redeem and cancel such treasury issues deposited. As against this deposit of legal tenders and treasury notes so made there should be issued to the banks dollar for dollar national bank notes, either of the same or different design as might be deemed best. The percentage of the bank notes issued against this deposit should be free from any taxation imposed upon circulation and ought to be such percentage as is deemed equitable to be used as a part of the bank's legal reserve held against deposits.

"The government should not undertake or in anywise become responsible for the current redemption of these notes. Its responsibility should end with its redemption of the notes deposited to secure such circulation when the bank ceases to exist. At present a current redemption fund of 5 per cent of the outstanding circulation is found sufficient, and it is probable that in the future no greater amount would be required.

"The elasticity of issue in the nation-

al bank circulation will be found in the percentage of issue against assets subject to the necessary rates of taxation and insured by an adequate safety fund to guarantee the note holders against loss. The government will be aided, the bank given in exchange a dollar for every dollar deposited, and thus relieved of the loss incident to depositing an amount of its capital stock in excess of the return in notes granted it. No violent contraction of the currency would follow such a course, but whenever contraction occurs it would be not less gradual than at other times the expansion incident thereto.

"It is suggested that as a necessary element to the securing of proper elasticity of issue in our bank note currency Section 9, act July 12, 1892, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed period of time, should be repealed and also that an amendment should be made to the law necessitating the banks keeping in the office of the comptroller of the currency a sufficient amount of blank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once instead of after a period of delay.

"Suggestions have been received from many eminent sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress to a commission to be created by law, appointed by the president, and clothed with proper authority. A commission, non-partisan in its character, composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every part, and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics.

NOTED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

R. C. Flower, Ex-Precator, Christian Scientist and Land Speculator.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—R. C. Flower, ex-precator, Christian scientist and land speculator, was brought to Chicago yesterday from Texas, where he was arrested last week and locked up in the county jail charged, in conjunction with P. R. Smith, with obtaining \$45,000 by false pretenses.

Detectives who have been on his trail following him from Maine to Texas say he is the smartest man they ever encountered. They have traced his history and say he is the head of a medical institute, having its headquarters at 559 Columbus avenue, Boston, where it is claimed he practices Christian science. He lives, when at home, in a palatial residence in that city.

Dr. Flower, as he is called, was arrested Saturday night in East St. Louis. A detective was on his way to Galveston with a requisition for him when he met him, and the doctor was arrested. Flower had waived requisition in Galveston and offered to accompany an officer to Chicago. But he was disagreeably surprised in East St. Louis when the man from Chicago appeared. Flower had in his possession tickets for himself and his wife and officer for Indianapolis, and was on a train for that place when landed.

General Manager Sutherland of the Money and Bond Agency says that his dealing with Foster are typical of the sort of business he has been conducting for the past few years. It is claimed that Flower and Pachel R. Smith, who assisted him in his Wisconsin lumber ventures, met M. C. Foster, a Wisconsin lumberman, in Chicago July 8, 1892, in connection with a land deal.

If Flower's case comes to trial the attempt will be made to prove that the doctor then represented to Foster that the Deming Land and Water company owned 1,500 acres of land in and near Deming, N. M., valuable franchises for irrigation privileges and an artisan well, all of which was worth more than the capital stock of the company, \$700,000.

The capital stock was represented by Flower and Smith, it is said, to have been fully paid up, and the claim is made that they induced Foster to pay them \$45,000 on a contract in which they agreed to give Foster one-third of the common stock, one-third of the preferred stock and one-third of the bonds of the company. Foster is said to have found the property to be worthless.

Then it is claimed Flower then represented that he owned 90,000 acres of land in Virginia that he would give Foster for his interest in the Deming Land and Water company. Foster paid \$3,000 more on the strength of this and it is said a subsequent examination of the records in Virginia showed the abstract to be false.

Foster then communicated again with Flower, who gave him an abstract of 12,000 acres of land in Kentucky, which like the Virginia paper, it is said, proved to make false representations. Many other stories are told of alleged sharp practice on Flower's part, whereby he has gathered up a large sum of money.

An Awful Death.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 3.—David Daniels, aged 18, was a tender at the rolls in the American Rod and Wire mill. Two big redhot rods became loose from his tongs, and the boy was soon in the fiery coil. He was drawn into the rolls, and could not be removed until the rolls stopped. Slowly both legs were burned off above the knees, and the heat cooked other parts of his body. Several men had their hands fearfully burned trying to rescue Daniels. He lived for some hours.

Walked Across the Continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—J. M. Raport, who says he has walked across the continent from New York, has arrived here. Report says he made a bet of \$5,000 that he would leave New York May 15 and walk to San Francisco before midnight Dec. 1. He arrived about 7 o'clock p. m. Dec. 1, and therefore wins the bet.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

It Is Believed That They Are Being Ample Protected During the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It is stated positively at the department of state that there is no fresh reason for apprehension touching the safety of American residents of Peking, and that United States Minister Denby has not made any appeal to the department for protection since his original dispatch sent some time ago and referred to at the time in the Associated Press dispatches, in which he stated that should the Japanese troops attack Peking the safety of the foreign residents might be threatened and it would be well to send a force of United States marines to protect the legation.

As is customary in such cases, this dispatch was promptly communicated to the navy department, and 50 marines were ordered to be transferred from the other vessels of the American fleet to the Monocacy at Tien-Tsin, nearby Peking. In addition, Admiral Carpenter was instructed to put himself in communication with Minister Denby and to use his discretion in doing everything necessary to insure the safety of the American residents. All of this took place some time ago, and since then Mr. Denby has made no further application for protection. He is at liberty at any time to transfer his legation to Tien-Tsin, where it would be almost under the guns of the Monocacy, and, in fact, he was authorized to do this at a very early stage in the war, when the Chinese showed symptoms of disaffection at the first reverses sustained by their armies.

The legation would certainly be much safer at Tien-Tsin than at Peking, as it is impossible for even the light draft Monocacy to navigate the river up to the latter city at this season of the year. But the fact that Mr. Denby, although the means of communication are open, has not recently asked for aid from the department is regarded as evidence that he feels no apprehension at present, and this view is supported by the cable advices from Che-Foo to the effect that, encouraged by the prospect of a restoration of peace, many of the foreign residents of Peking, who had taken refuge at Tien-Tsin, were returning to Peking.

An Armistice Possible.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to The Times from Che-Foo says that it is reported that the Japanese fleet is desirous of taking a more prominent part in the war. The fleet was seen off Wei-Hai-Wei, but has now disappeared. Wei-Hai-Wei is strongly defended. The Chinese fleet is inside the harbor. Reinforcements are being poured in from the land side. General Shang is in command. He is a brave and competent officer, and is assisted by several foreigners.

The Chinese people fear that if peace is made the disbanded troops will commit outrages.

In 10 days' time all the traffic northward will close. The Japanese will have to act quickly if they intend to attack Peking.

The last reliable report received in Che-Foo states that Japan has informed the American minister that she is willing to negotiate if China sues for peace. This China has done, so an armistice is likely to be arranged.

Not an Envoy of Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3.—Mr. Detring, the envoy who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating a peace and whose mission proved a failure, the prime minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the prime minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

France Alarmed.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Figaro urges France to temporarily occupy some point in China as a reply to the English demonstration at Chusan, which it interprets as an intention to occupy the island.

FIRE IN A FLATHOUSE.

A Score of People Narrowly Escape Death by Jumping.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—About a score of people had narrow escapes from death by fire in a burning flat building at 48 Polk street last night. All of them were compelled to jump to the building adjoining, and in so doing to leap across a court five feet in width. In a room on the top floor of the building Emile Patti with some companions were watching over the dead body of his wife.

When the fire broke out, Patti became almost crazed with fright and seizing the body of his wife, attempted to take it up to the roof. The smoke became so dense that he was compelled to drop the corpse. When he reached the roof and attempted to leap across the alley, he lost his footing and fell to the ground, breaking his shoulder and receiving internal injuries which may prove fatal. Patti was the only person injured, all the others escaping without trouble. The fire amounted to nothing.

Barge Rise at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—Heavy rains for the past week here and in the up-river country has brought a "barge rise," and within the next 24 hours between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels of coal are expected to be started for southern ports. There are 28,000,000 bushels in the harbor here, and should the rise reach a "boating" stage, the entire fleet of coal boats will go down the river with all the coal they can manage.

Struck a Gold Ledge.

BOISE CITY, Dec. 3.—In a hole being bored to explore for placer gold below the false bed rock, the drill has struck a gold ledge that appears to be large. The rock assays three ounces of gold and 28 ounces of silver per ton. The important discovery was made at a depth of 470 feet.

CONGRESS FORECAST

What Is Likely to Be Done the Present Session.

THE PROGRAM OF THE WEEK.

It Seems Probable That Little in the Way of Legislation Will Be Accomplished—A Number of Subjects Ready For Consideration, Chief of Which Is the Finances of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The second session of the Fifty-third congress begins at noon today. Beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills, it seems probable that little in the way of legislation will be accomplished at the short session, although several important propositions will doubtless be pressed to the front.

Among the members of the dominant party in the house, over half of whom were defeated for re-election, there is a great deal of bitter feeling against the administration for real or fancied grievances. It will be the purpose of the Democratic leaders to curb as far as possible the display of resentment.

In the course of the session, it is understood, the Nicaragua canal project will be brought prominently forward. At the opening of the congress, however, routine matters will be kept to the fore to stave off as far as possible unpleasant references to the election, which would prove distasteful to the majority, but this policy can be only partially successful, as the latitude allowed in debate on appropriation bills will throw the doors open to remarks on any subject.

Before the adjournment for the holidays it will be necessary to pass an appropriation to carry out the tariff bill provision levying a tax on incomes, the collection of which begins Jan. 1, and, while it will no doubt meet with much opposition and lead to a general review of the arguments against such a tax, the general impression is that it will pass by a large majority.

The impeachment of Judge Ricks of the northern district of Ohio will also furnish a diversion before the holidays if the judiciary committee which investigated the charges should present a resolution of impeachment and it should carry. The trial would occur in the senate, the chief justice presiding. Impeachment proceedings are rare and novel and this one, the first since the trial of President Johnson, would attract national attention.

Nothing will be done today probably beyond the reading of the president's message. No definite program has been arranged for the remainder of the week. The committee on appropriations, however, has two bills almost prepared, the pensions and fortifications bills, and they will be reported on Tuesday, so that work upon them can be entered upon Wednesday.

The senate will begin with a full calendar, the result of committee action during the long session, and it contains at least 200 items, covering a wide range of matters. Nothing has transpired to indicate which of these 200 questions will receive first attention, whether they will be taken in their order, or whether the calendar will be followed at all.

Much interest is felt among senators of all political beliefs in the president's message and in the recommendations which the secretary of the treasury will make on financial questions. These will have much to do in directing the course of the senate. In these are recommendations for radical departures in financial methods they are sure to lead to much speechmaking early in the session, and later to form the basis of committee actions.

Significance is also attached to Senator Voorhees' declaration that he will ask the finance committee to sit on Tuesday. Tuesday is the day for the regular weekly meeting of this committee, but it does not ordinarily meet so promptly after the assembling of the senate. Chairman Voorhees declines to state the object of the meeting further than to say that it is to be held for the purpose of permitting an exchange of views among members. It is possible that his purpose may be to arrange a policy upon the supplemental tariff bills. These bills have all been reported by the committee, but it may be considered necessary to discuss them further before deciding upon a plan of action.

The Democratic majority of the finance committee is on record in favor of the passage of the bills, and it is not improbable that the early action of the committee is sought to frustrate any attempt to prevent consideration. This is not altogether surmise, for it is known that some of the so-called conservative senators have advised that a general party conference be held soon after the senate convenes for the consideration of this question. The experience of last session showed that whenever caucuses were held the conservatives carried their points. Hence there is reason for the prompt action of the friends of the supplementary bills.

There appears to be nothing outside of financial or tariff questions likely to excite a ripple during the week, and it is not certain, that whatever may happen later in the session, there will be much in these lines to disturb the general serenity of the senate during the next few days. In any event the daily sessions of the week will be short, with the probabilities strongly in favor of an adjournment from Thursday until Monday of the week following.

The Chemung river, in New York, was named by the Indians Chemung, "Horn in the Water," from the enormous fossil horns that were found

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
 Proprietors.
 MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894.

*Fair weather, except local
 snows on the lakes; cooler, north
 west winds, becoming variable.*

Holiday Advertising.

Merchants will find a liberal use of The BULLETIN's advertising columns especially profitable during the next six weeks. The large circulation of the paper insures the bringing of business announcements before the eyes of most of the people of Maysville and Mason County, and many people of the adjoining counties are reached. Now is an especially good time to advertise.

FRANCE is having "hard times," and a writer says the commencement of the trouble dates back to the adoption of a high tariff bill.

It is now charged that the move to get Hardin and Clay out of the gubernatorial race and substitute ex-Governor McCreary is a scheme to kill three birds with one stone.

The efforts of a certain correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer to manufacture a gubernatorial boom for a Central Kentucky stateman are being overdone. He should go a little slow.

The lawyers employed in the Iron Hall litigation have received fees amounting to \$75,000, and the receiver was given an allowance of \$50,000. It has furnished them rich pickings.

"ERIE County hangman," "the stuffed prophet," "a saloon stool-pigeon," are choice expressions of the Public Ledger in referring to the President of the United States nowadays. The editor of the P. L. didn't talk that way when he was postmaster.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer and the Enquirer Democrats over in Ohio made the late fight in that State on free silver. The Democratic vote fell off 127,133. The Enquirer seems to never know when it has enough, however, and is still talking free silver. Perhaps it favors free silver because Grover is ferriest it.

THE sugar trust is not apt to keep its refineries closed. The members of the trust are not running the sugar business of this country just as they please under this Democratic administration. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, announces that if the refineries stay closed he will advocate free sugar. And there are other Senators who will do likewise. Just wait and see how long the trust keeps the refineries closed.

THE TWO TIDAL WAVES.

"Tom Reed tries to make it appear that the deluge which submerged him and his party in 1890 'wasn't much of a shower' compared with the flood that overwhelmed the Democrats this year," remarks the New York World.

"The change of a Republican majority of 24 in the House in the Fifty-first Congress to a Democratic majority of 149 in the next Congress was not quite so much of a turnover as the conversion of a Democratic majority of 92 in the present House into a Republican majority of 135 in the next one. But if we remember rightly Mr. Reed didn't think the water was very shallow or the wave lacking in force four years ago?"

"A comparison of losses in the popular vote, as far as received, fails still more signally to confirm Mr. Reed's view. The following shows the Democratic falling off this year, in the chief States from which full returns are received, compared with 1892, and the Republican loss in the same States in 1890 compared with 1888:

	Dem. loss.	Rep. loss.
1894.	1890.	
New York.....	123,000	227,000
Pennsylvania.....	121,000	78,000
Indiana.....	23,000	49,000
Minnesota.....	46,000	55,000
Missouri.....	41,000	48,000
Wisconsin.....	42,000	44,000
New Jersey.....	58,000	21,000
Connecticut.....	16,000	11,000
Ohio.....	75,000	53,000
West Virginia.....	9,000	8,000

"In these ten State it thus appears that the Republican vote fell off 594,000 in 1890 and the Democratic vote decreased 554,000 this year—a difference of 40,000 against Mr. Reed's party. When, therefore, the man from Maine talks of an 'unparalleled change' he is exulting without a due regard to history and arithmetic."

Attention, Sir Knights.

Meet at Armory this evening at 7 o'clock in full dress. By order of Captain. G. H. MARTIN, Recorder. Maysville Division No. 6, U. R., K. of P.

COUNTY COURT.

Payments Ordered For New Turnpikes—Settlements Filed.
 Other Business.

One mile and 51 9-10 rods of the Two Lick Pike was reported examined and received, which completes the pike, and the County Treasurer was directed to pay said company \$2,207.68, balance due on county's subscription to said road.

The Shannon and Forman's Chapel turnpike having been completed, the County Treasurer was directed to pay said company a balance of \$25.83, due from the county.

James N. Boyd was appointed administrator of John W. Bainum, and executed bond with T. C. Campbell as surety. Appraisers: James Earnshaw, James Wilson and Arthur True.

The personal estate of the late T. K. Ball was appraised at \$4,730.14.

A mile of the Hebron and Salem turnpike was reported completed and G. G. Kilpatrick, J. M. Ball and W. C. Pelham were appointed a committee to examine said mile and report.

The following settlements were filed and continued for exceptions: J. T. Prather, guardian of Augustine Cole.

Sarah F. Turner, guardian of Iva and George S. Turner.

W. B. A. McNutt, guardian of E. Bailey McNutt.

John and Thomas Dickson, administrators of J. S. Dickson.

Ollie F. Rees, guardian of Daniel Wilburn Rees and John L. Rees.

Joseph D. Peed, guardian of Jessie M. Peed and Lizzie J. Peed.

Allen Grover, administrator of Abel Rees.

River News.

No packets either way Sunday.

The Wave still serves patrons in her trade.

Bonanza and Stanley down this afternoon.

Falling here with 5 2-10 feet on the marks.

It is expected that Saturday's rain will make a stage of 8 or 10 feet at Pittsburg.

The Iron Queen wheels into line today, leaving Cincinnati at 5 p. m. for Pittsburg.

The M. P. Wells has gone to Portsmouth for some repairs to boiler, and will be out of her trade a week or two.

The Keystone State discharged fifteen tons of candy at Wheeling on her last trip. The candy was consigned to one man.

The Telegraph from and to Cincinnati to-day. She discontinues her trips to Manchester as it makes her late at both ends of her run.

Captain H. L. Cook has recovered about half of Captain N. Cooper's barge of coal recently sunk at Fifth ward landing, and will likely get out rest of it by middle of week, weather and river permitting.

The Portsmouth Tribune thinks there is a good field for a swift and not too large passenger packet in the trade between Portsmouth and Cincinnati. One fast enough to make daily trips would be desirable, or otherwise two boats to run on alternate days.

It is reported that Captain Sam Hamilton, Gallipolis, and late of the White Collar Line, will be in command of the Bay Line steamer Ruth, now undergoing some repairs at Ironton, preparatory to entering some of the short trades out from Cincinnati. He is a brother of Captain J. Hamilton, of this city.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says: "A great many of the boats in the pool above the Davis Island dam are hitched to tows ready to start as soon as a rise comes. The majority of coal awaiting shipment is loaded in coal boats, so that it will take at least at ten-foot stage to get all the coal out. A conservative estimate of the total amount of coal mined and awaiting shipment is about 10,000,000 bushels."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "The Telegraph has now become a fixture in the Maysville trade, and travelers are right at home on her, finding her running strictly on schedule time. Captain Wm. Kiker is in command, Kendall Morgan in the office; Captain Sam Moore and Billy Brookhart, pilots; Wm. Ketchum, engineer; Wm. Bowen, mate, and Sam Steigwald, steward. The people have got just the boat and officers they want."

Coal! Coal!

Try the best coal in the market. The People's Coal Company sells the genuine Syracuse shaft coal. It makes no clinkers and holds fire all night. Try it and be convinced and you will use no other. Delivered at 8 cents in lots not less than fifty bushels. Office near the C. and O. depot.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at J. James Wood's.



The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; it's better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL.

—Congressman Paynter has arrived at Washington City.

—Mr. Elbert Pangburn spent a few days in Ripley the past week.

—Mr. J. L. Patton was a passenger on No. 4 last night, to Huntington.

—Miss Watkins, of Owensboro, is visiting Miss Mamie Scott, of Mayslick.

—Fred Frank, the base-ballist of Catlettsburg, spent Sunday here with friends.

—Mrs. W. Rees Dobyns and children have returned home after a visit to Mrs. Hal. Gray.

—Mr. J. C. Knapp, advance agent of Hi. Henry's Minstrels, called on the BULLETIN Saturday.

—Cincinnati Enquirer: "S. N. Meyer and wife, leading citizens of Maysville, Ky., are at the Oxford."

—Mr. E. A. Robinson, the cigarist, left last night for a business tour of West Virginia and portions of Virginia.

—Mr. Wylie E. Shelton, of Fern Leaf, left on the Silver Wave Saturday to visit friends and relatives in Manchester and Rome.

—Messrs John B. Holton and William H. Robb returned Saturday from Joplin, Mo., where they had spent a week or so on business.

—Mr. Wm. Rudy and son John, of Bellevue, who had been spending a few days here with relatives, left for their home yesterday afternoon.

—Colonel Church and Mr. Walter Scott, of Pittsburg, left for home Sunday afternoon after spending a few days as guests of Miss Mamie Scott, of Mayslick.

—Dr. Archibald Church and wife, of Chicago, left for their home yesterday afternoon after spending a few days in the county with Mrs. Church's mother and other relatives.

AN UNCANNY PHOTOGRAPH.

A Newly Wedded Couple's Picture Marred by a Ghostly Intruder.

The people of Elma, a bustling, lively town in the upper part of Chehalis county, are mystified over a photograph. Last Tuesday afternoon Major Rogers and wife entered the gallery of H. B. Merriweather of that city and had their pictures taken. On removing the plate the artist noticed that the picture was not perfect, and throwing the plate into the bath took another, which was a very good likeness of the old major and his bride. They have been married less than three months and are each on the shady side of 50.

Mrs. Rogers called Wednesday for a proof and expressed a desire to see the first plate. On holding the plate up to the light the photographer saw three figures, one a man appearing between the major and Mrs. Rogers.

Handing it to the lady, she glanced at it and went into hysterics, exclaiming, "It is —" (her first husband). She begged the artist to say nothing about it, as it would scare the major to death, but in some way the matter became known and soon spread over the town, nearly every one calling at the office to see the negative. Mr. Merriweather claims the plate was taken from a new box and had not been exposed.

Mrs. Rogers, it is said, is a medium of note. She is from the east and has lived in Elma about two months. The figure is distinct, both in form and feature, and stands out apparently ahead of the major and Mrs. Rogers.—Aberdeen (Wash.) Cor. Portland Oregonian.

Nobody Punished.

John Traynor, who killed Distiller Ike Davidson and badly wounded Lew Sharpe in the tragedy enacted in front of the Leland Hotel, Lexington, several weeks ago, was acquitted Saturday evening by a jury who had heard his case before Judge Bullock. This gives freedom to all three of the men implicated in the tragedy, and no one will be punished.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GOLF CAPES, in all the new Scotch mixtures, Cheviots and Tweeds, with or without Hoods, all sizes, . . . \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15

VELVET and PLUSH CLOAKS, single and double effects, beautifully trimmed in Fur and Jet; also plain black Cloth Capes in Melton, suitable for mourning, sizes 34 to 42, . . . \$7 50 to \$20

PRINCE ALBERT COATS, Tailor-made, latest styles, Double-breasted, tight-fitting, very full sleeves and wide skirt, all colors and materials, sizes 32 to 42, \$8 50 to \$25

Fur Cape Specialties:

SIBERIAN LYNX SWEEP CAPES, finest quality, 30 inches long, storm collar and Satin lined, . . . \$10 to \$40

FULL SWEEP MOIRE ASTRAKHAN CAPES, very fine quality, 30 inches long, handsome collar, heavy Satin Lining, . . . \$12 50 to \$25

HANDSOME CIRCULAR CAPES of French, Electric or Canada Seal, plain or Alaska Sable Collar, extra well made, with heavy Satin lining, 27 and 30 inches long, all sizes, . . . \$15 to \$35

BE SURE TO SEE OUR LINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

D. HUNT & SON.

Our Low Prices

STILL IN THE LEAD.

All Wool Carpets 45c. per yard; Smyrna Rugs, \$2.13, worth \$3.50; best Gingham, 5c. a yard; all Stamped Goods at reduced prices this week; best 25c. underwear in the city; all wool Scarlet Blankets, \$2.25 per pair; special prices on Ribbons: No. 5 Satin, 5c.; No. 9 Satin, 10 cts.

We Sell the Famous Bee Waists

FOR BOYS.

Wait For Our Holiday Display December 4.

YOURS, FOR BARGAINS,.....

PAUL HOEFELICH & BRO

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Flux, Cholera, Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, Etc.

HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals and Bugs, Etc. Tastes Good. Smells Good.

BREAKS UP A COLD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE—25 AND 50c PER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY. 50c size contains two and one half times as much as 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.



East.	West.
No. 16.....10:00 a. m.	No. 19.....5:30 a. m.
No. 2.....1:38 p. m.	No. 18.....6:07 a. m.
No. 18.....5:05 p. m.	No. 17.....8:59 a. m.
No. 20.....8:00 p. m.	No. 30.....3:59 p. m.
No. 4.....8:50 p. m.	No. 15.....5:00 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
 F. F. V. Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington at 7:42 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11 a. m.; New York, 1:40 p. m.
 F. F. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at 5:50 p. m.
 Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington at 2:45 p. m.; New York, 9:05 p. m.
 Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives Cincinnati at 8:05 a. m.
 Pullman sleeping car service to Richmond and Old Point Comfort by trains 2 and 4.
 Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.
 No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Maysville and Newport.



MAYSVILLE DIVISION.

Southbound.
 Leaves Maysville at 5:47 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cin'ti, Richmond, Stanford, Livingston, Middleborough, Cumberland Gap, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.
 Leave Maysville at 1:50 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.
 Northbound.
 Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A frame cottage, lot 33x150 feet, corner of Wood and Front streets, Sixth ward. Apply to Leonidas Williams. 1-3t
 FOR SALE—A Piano at a bargain. Apply to this office. 30t
 FOR SALE—Four shares in People's Building Association—two shares May, 1891, two shares May, 1892. Dividends due next May. Apply at this office. 29-3t

LOST.

LOST—On East Third street, lady's gold watch and black chatelaine chain, with Knight Templar emblem attached. Return to this office and receive reward. 30t

Why Pay Rent

When You Can Buy a Home So Cheap?
 House for.....\$ 250 House for.....\$ 350
 House for.....425 House for.....550
 House for.....650 House for.....750
 House for.....850 House for.....1,500
 House, Second St.....5,000 House of 16 rooms.....1,500
 27 Acres Land.....350 21 Acres Land.....500
 50 Acres Land.....1,000 80 Acres Land.....1,200
 100 Acres Land.....1,250 100 Acres Land.....7,500
 84 1/2 Acres Land.....2,400 42 Acres Land.....3,500
 67 Acres Land.....3,700 60 Acres Land.....2,400

F. DEVINE,

Market Street.

ACADEMY

—OF THE—

VISITATION

MAYSVILLE, KY.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

A school of excellent advantages for a thorough education in every department. Modern Languages and Freehand Drawing taught without extra charge. Point-print method used in teaching those who are blind. Musical department under the able direction of a graduate of a noted conservatory. Parents and guardians will be given full particulars as to terms and reference on applying to

SISTERS OF THE VISITATION, B.V.M., MAYSVILLE KY.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW and new clothes made to order. A branch of the Globe Tailoring Company of Cincinnati has been opened on West Second street, next door to Daulton's Livery Stable, where there will be found a complete line of Woolsens suitable for Gents' Suits and Overcoating. McCormick, the Tailor, will be pleased to wait on you. Dyeing, Cleaning, Scouring and Repairing a specialty. Ladies, bring your old dresses, silk or wool, and have them dyed. First-class work guaranteed.

NO BLOOD SPILLED.

Alabama Is Now Enjoying a Dual Government.

OATES AND KOLB SWORN IN.

The Former Holds the State House While the Latter Has Not Yet Established His Headquarters — Troops Were Ready With Loaded Cartridges in Case of Need. No Disorder Whatever Occurred.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—The state of Alabama, for the first time in its history, has two governors and two separate sets of state officers. Governor Oates and those elected on his ticket preside at the state house. Captain Kolb and his cabinet have not announced their official quarters.

At noon, surrounded by members of the legislature and with the usual military display, Colonel Oates took the oath of office upon the steps of the state capital. To avoid any possibility of anything like violence more than 20 companies of state troops, with loaded cartridges in their belts, were present, and participated in the inauguration ceremonies. They were, however, without disorderly event.

Kolb and his cabinet, in the dreary little office of a notary public, had that official administrator to them the oath of office. Immediately thereafter the company marched together to the capital, the program being that an inaugural address from the steps should be made. Arriving there they found every entrance to the capital grounds lined with troops.

The party went up the front walk and drew up near the right end of the big stone steps. Without delay a detachment of troops was placed between them and the steps. Realizing that this was equivalent to notice that the address would not be tolerated from the capital steps, Captain Kolb sought Governor Jones to ascertain if they had correctly interpreted the situation. Governor Jones politely assured them that they had. The Kolbs then withdrew to the street in front of Capital square, and there the inauguration speech was heard.

In his speech Kolb said, among other things: "As outlined in my address to the people, I propose to take the oath of office and be sworn in as governor de jure of this state. If a fair and honest contest law is passed by the present general assembly, that would settle all the trouble and be satisfactory to the people as well as myself. If this act of justice is denied to us then we will make an appeal to the general government."

Referring in his inaugural address to charges of fraud, Governor Oates said: "If there were any irregularities or false counts returned in favor of my election it was attributable to an apprehension of the white people of these counties that they might, in the event of the election of my competitor, be again subjected to flagrant wrongs and humiliations similar to those they endured from 1867 to 1875. The conduct of our opponents in quitting their party has constituted the greatest obstruction to securing perfectly fair elections, and peace and quiet have been denied to the people of the state by the ruthless ambition of one man."

It has developed that there is a split, a decided split, in the Populist ranks on the inauguration move. It has leaked out that the members of that party in the legislature were united against the inauguration of Captain Kolb, and did all in their power, by writing to their constituents, to keep Kolb's supporters from the city Saturday.

Onlookers at the Kolb inauguration recall the facts that only two or three of the Populist members were in the crowd which heard Kolb's address. Kolb determined upon the inauguration scheme which called his supporters here without consulting any of his party leaders. Those who will talk knowledge they would have counseled against it. It has unquestionably produced friction in the ranks.

The Democrat leaders here think they know Kolb's purpose. They believe he simply wants to put himself on record. They believe his scheme is to send a message to the legislature demanding a fair election contest law. He will, as governor, give Warren S. Reese a certificate of election as senator from Alabama, and will issue similar certificates to the four or five contesting congressional candidates.

Governor Oates will sign the certificates of the gentlemen declared to be elected, and Kolb that the Republicans and Populists in the house will seat the contestants and thereby virtually recognize his as the proper credentials. Another meeting of the Kolbites is called for tomorrow. No one can state at this time what will be done after the message is sent to the legislature until the meeting tomorrow determines.

A close friend of the Kolbs announced last night that he will at once assume all the prerogatives of governor, will make appointments, send messages to the legislature and do any other official duties he can under the circumstances.

The following bill will be introduced in the Alabama house of representatives by Thomas Knight, the representative from Hale. It reads as follows:

"Be it enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person to take the oath of office for the discharge of the duties of any public office created by the laws of this state or to take upon himself to act for the incumbent or persons to aid or assist him in any matter pertaining to the duties of any such office or any public or private address or communication to call upon the public or anybody or association or organization of people or upon any individual or individuals to aid him in assuming any of the authority or powers of such public office unless he shall first have been declared elected thereto by the body or authority to ascertain, decide and declare the result of an election to such office if it be elective or unless he shall have been declared entitled to such office, and to assume and discharge the powers and duties thereof by some court of competent jurisdiction in the premises.

Section 2 simply involves those who

are offenders under Section 1, and makes them as guilty as the principals. Section 3 continues: "Be it further enacted that whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the state for not more than 25 years."

It will unquestionably pass by a strict party vote of about 87 to 44.

CARGO ON FIRE.

It Has Been Burning Since Friday, but Will Soon Be Put Out.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 3.—The British steamer Starlight, with a cargo of cotton, 14 days out from Galveston for Liverpool, put in here yesterday owing to an outbreak of fire in her cargo on Friday last.

The unwelcome discovery was made through smoke forcing its way through the deck seams. The captain decided to run for this port, though the steamer was 500 miles east of here. The compartment in which the fire was burning was filled with water, the vessel put about and a full head of steam crowded on. The Starlight arrived here safely. She will be unloaded until the fire is reached and extinguished.

Cudahy Has a Small Fire Loss.

OMAHA, Dec. 3.—About 7 o'clock yesterday evening the boxing department of the Cudahy packinghouse in South Omaha was discovered to be on fire. The building being detached from the main plant aided the firemen in preventing its spread, and the blaze was confined to the building in which it started. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, \$15,000.

Mr. Catchings Improved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Catchings of Mississippi says that General Walthall, who resigned the senatorship from Mississippi, which expires March 3, 1895, but who was elected for the succeeding six years, will probably take his seat. He has recovered his health, the condition of which was the cause of his resignation last spring.

Quarreled Over a Gun.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 3.—In a quarrel over the possession of a gun Wiley Wilson was shot and instantly killed by John Fox, aged 19, in Caldwell county. The mother and sister of Fox were witnesses of the tragedy. Wilson's reputation was that of a turbulent person while Fox is said to have been quiet and law-abiding.

Night Express Wrecked.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Chicago night express on the Wabash was wrecked at Nameoki last night. A freight train failed to sidetrack in time and a head-on collision resulted. The engines were demolished, and much other damage was done. Contrary to first reports, no one was seriously injured.

Miners Blown to Pieces.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 3.—By a premature explosion of a blast in the Grey Rock mine Sam Pollard, a miner, was blown to pieces and John Stone, his partner, was so badly injured that he can not recover. Stone's eyes were blown out.

Earthquake in Illinois.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—A distinct earthquake shock, accompanied by a rumbling sound like distant thunder, was felt here at 10:50 o'clock Sunday morning. The vibration seemed to go from north to south.

Kentuckian Killed in Tennessee.

RIPLEY, Tenn., Dec. 3.—N. A. Graham, whose home is in Mayfield, Ky., was shot and instantly killed by Robert Hunter, colored, in a notorious negro bagnio here yesterday. Hunter was arrested.

Miss Stevenson Still Improving.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 3.—The condition of Miss Stevenson has improved in the last day or two, and the worst is now thought to be over. She is expected to improve slowly from now on.

Three Killed and Twenty Injured.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—Three persons were killed and 20 injured by an explosion yesterday in a forcite factory at Cannille near the Beverloo camp. The building was blown to atoms.

Prominent Attorney Dead.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 3.—Hon. B. J. McComas, one of the oldest and best known attorneys in the state, died at his home here yesterday of blood poisoning.

Driven to Suicide by Women.

The fact is carefully suppressed by the English press that Viscount Drumlanrig, the eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, whose death was announced last week, committed suicide. The young man was recently engaged, and the announcement caused two other women with whom he had relations to threaten him. The young man blew his brains out.—Vogue.

Maysville Retail Market.

GREEN COFFEE—# lb.	25	@27
MOLASSES—new crop, # gallon	80	@
Golden Syrup	85	@40
Sorghum, fancy new	40	@
SUGAR—Yellow, # lb.	4 1/2	@5
Extra C, # lb.	5	@
A, # lb.	5 1/2	@
Granulated, # lb.	5 1/2	@
Powdered, # lb.	7 1/2	@
New Orleans, # lb.	4 1/2	@
TEA—# lb.	50	@1 00
COAL OIL—# gallon	12 1/2	@
BACON—Breakfast, # lb.	12 1/2	@
Cleasides, # lb.	11	@12
Hams, # lb.	12	@13
Shoulders, # lb.	10	@
BEANS—# gallon	20	@40
BUTTER—# lb.	12 1/2	@20
CHICKENS—Each	20	@25
EGGS—# dozen	40	@
FLOUR—Limestone, # barrel	4	@60
Old Gold, # barrel	3	@00
Maysville Fancy, # barrel	3	@00
Mason County, # barrel	3	@00
Morning Glory, # barrel	3	@00
Roller King, # barrel	3	@00
Magnolia, # barrel	4	@00
Blue Grass, # barrel	3	@75
Graham, # sack	15	@20
HONEY—# lb.	15	@20
HOMINY—# gallon	20	@
MEAL—# peck	20	@
LARD—# pound	10	@10
ONIONS—# peck	30	@
POTATOES—# peck, new	25	@
APPLES—# peck	40	@

IS HIS HOME WHERE HIS HEAD LIES?

An Interesting Question as to the Residence of a Dweller on a Boundary.

A surveyor's line cuts the dwelling house of George F. Perry of Maplewood square in two. But the house still stands for all that, and the nightly rest of its occupants is in nowise disturbed because of the division. The line is the boundary between the town of Melrose and the city of Malden, and all of a sudden the two municipalities have set up vigorous and conflicting claims for the possession of Mr. Perry's freehold and incidentally the taxes levied thereon.

For some years past the owner of the house has been paying his taxes to Malden. Now the Melrose assessors have looked over the ground and determined that the property comes within their jurisdiction. In future they will send a bill to Mr. Perry, and, furthermore, they have presented a bill to the city of Malden for the refunding of all the money, to the amount of about \$60, that he has paid into the Malden treasury. It is nip and tuck between the two places, and Mr. Perry looks serenely on. To be sure, he has a tax bill from both Melrose and Malden in either pocket, but it is tolerably certain that he will not be required to pay them both.

There is one comforting assurance to Mr. Perry, whose sympathies all go out to Malden and to whom Melrose is an alien land. His Malden citizenship is unimpaired, for the boundary line almost exactly bisects the bed in which he sleeps o' nights, and that it is which determines the place where he lives. The fortunate thing about it is that his head—his thinking piece—and the pillow lie peacefully on the Malden side.

Melrose surveyors, with fell intent, have planted their theodolites at the boundary stone in front of the Perry mansion on Swain's Pond avenue and squinted with all their might across the fence and have figured and figured in the attempt to gerrymander Mr. Perry's bed into Melrose territory. They have metaphorically cut through his knees, his waist and his neck, but his head remains triumphantly in Malden, and the assailants, crestfallen, have limbered up their machines and hied them back to Melrose to concoct fresh schemes.—Boston Journal.

As a Matter of Course.

The dontcherknow fellows in New York city and Boston will, as a matter of course, defend England in any little trouble she may have with France.—Buffalo News.

June 4,
18
94

that is the date of a letter from Mr. JAS. E. BROWN, 524 Pacific Ave., Dallas, Tex.—He lost his strength from overwork, like so many others, and took

Brown's Iron Bitters.

He says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine I have ever taken. I had been suffering for a year from extreme weakness, caused by overwork, and two bottles renewed my strength entirely. I am glad to say so."

Not a miracle, but just another cure brought about by Brown's Iron Bitters. Do you take it?

LOOK FOR CROSSED RED LINES ON WRAPPER
BROWN CHEM. CO. BALTO., Md.

Optician

Louis Landman

Of Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on MONDAY next, November 19—one day only.

Do not fail to see him, as this winter is his last term at Medical College, and he will not be able to visit this city as often as he used to last summer.

BARGAINS!

I have consigned to me a line of

Dry Goods, Notions,

Rugs, Mattings and House Furnishing Goods. A perfect landslide in prices in Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Stand and Table Covers and Towels. Secure some of them before it is too late. All Bargains. A. J. McDOUGLE, 20-dim No. 117 Sutton Street.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE PEOPLE'S GROCERY

We can well be proud of the low prices, for careful, conscientious buying, when the value of spot cash would be appreciated and conceded too, has enabled us to secure all our goods at prices which we believe no other firm in the city can duplicate.

- 1 pound new Almonds.....15c
- 1 pound new Raisins.....5c
- 1 pound new London Layer Raisins.....5c
- 1 pound new Citron.....15c
- 1 pound new large Prunes.....10c
- 1 pound new small Prunes.....7c
- 1 pound new Evaporated Peaches.....10c
- 1 pound new Evaporated Apricots.....12c

Try one pound of our Mocha Java Coffee and you will use no other. Headquarters for Game. Orders filled promptly for Dressed Poultry. It will pay you to get our prices on Canned Goods. Give us a call.

Cummins & Redmond,

Successors to Hill & Co.

LaGrippe Can Be Cured!

If you have La Grippe or "that tired feeling" which attends it, get

DR. BERRY'S

LAGRIPPE CURE.

IT WILL CURE YOU IN TEN DAYS WITHOUT FAIL.

TESTIMONIAL.—I had the La Grippe and was given up to die. I took Dr. Berry's Cure and was on my feet in two weeks. I regard it as a specific. A. W. SMITH, Agent for John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.

This medicine can be had only at the Drug Store of J. J. WOOD, Second and Market streets, Maysville, Ky.

THEO. C. POWER,

—DEALER IN—

PURE DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Fancy Stationery.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Next door to Postoffice, Maysville, Ky.

WALL PAPER

—AT—

Less Than Cost!

Beautiful Mica that sold for 20 cents, now 8 1/2c. for eight yards. Must be sold for cash. We have made new books with remnants and new prices. The above are facts and not to deceive.

J. T. KACKLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Book and Stationery Dealers, Toys, Picture Frames and Notions.

DR. P. G. SMOOT,

HOMOEOPATHIC

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

EYES TESTED and Glasses accurately fitted. Special attention to diseases of the eyes. Office and Residence No. 7 West Third Street.

C. F. ZWIGART, JR.,

DAILY MEAT MARKET.

Corner of Second and Sutton Streets.

J. BALLENGER.

Diamonds,
Watches,
Clocks,

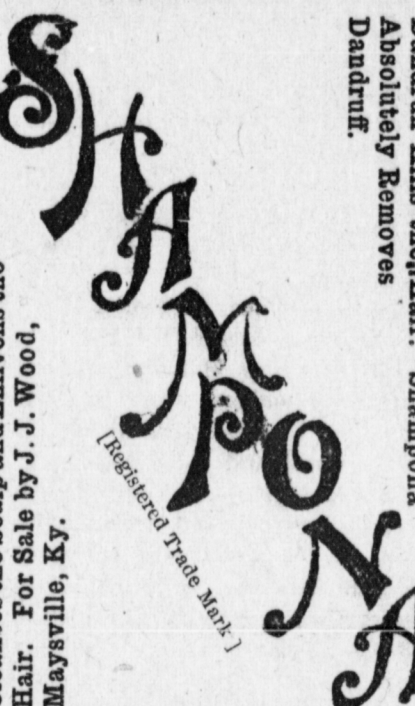
JEWELRY,

STERLING SILVER

KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS.
BRONZES,
BRONZES,
BRONZES.

ART POTTERY,

NOVELTIES, ETC.



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

- \$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF.
- \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
- \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
- \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
- \$2.12 1/2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
- LADIES.
- \$3.25 \$2.12 1/2 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by Dealer, whose name will shortly appear here Agents wanted. Apply at once.

ENCOURAGED

By my unprecedented sales during the last season, and being determined to still further increase them, I have closed contracts for an immense stock of

Canned Goods and Fancy Groceries,

of all kinds, bought from first hands when the "scare was on," at extremely low figures for CASH. Having closed out all old goods, my stock will be new and clean and of the very best quality. I will continue my popular system of

Special Cut Prices to Cash Buyers,

so watch this space, as it will from time to time, during the season, contain some startling announcements. In the meantime, come right along with your cash and get more goods and better goods than you can at any other place. Remember "Perfection" Flour is the best. Our blended Coffee has no equal. Try them.

R. B. LOVEL,

The Leading Grocer.

NORTHEASTERN

Telephone Company.

Maysville, Mayslick, Helena, Helena Station and Flemingsburg.

Messages promptly delivered. Rates reasonable. Maysville office at the office of Wells & Anderson's livery stable, on Market street.

H. G. WELLS, General Manager.

M. E. GILMORE,

Granite, Marble and

FREESTONE WORKS.

All kinds of Monumental work done in the best manner. Second street, above opera house.

A. SORRIES,

Second Street, Near Limestone,

LOCK AND GUNSMITH.

Repairing of all kinds done promptly and on reasonable terms.